THURSDAY, February, 7.

The New-Haven Gazette,

VOLUME III. Number 5.

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

When the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, on the Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

From the Claſgow Advertiſer, October 15, 1787.

SINGULAR ANTIPATHY.

AUROPHOBIA

THE following very extraordinary circumſtance exhibits, perhaps, the firſt inſtance of the kind hitherto known, and is well atteſted by reſpectable perſons in the neighbourhood.

JOHN POOLE, a boy about fifteen years of age, ſon of a farmer reſiding near Clare, in Suffolk, ſome years ago diſcovered a ſtrong antipathy to the ſight of money; no one could ever get him to accept any. The boy being of a very baſhful and timid nature, of courſe this conſtant refuſal was [illegible] to take ſome money, and in various ways, without any ſucceſs, though perfectly ſenſible he could purchaſe with it different articles that he was fond of, his refuſal and ſeeming abhorrence of money continued the ſame. An experiment was then made to try whether this refuſal did not proceed, as was ſuppoſed, from baſhfulneſs, and an idea that he ought not to take money when offered to him. His father put ſome half-pence into his pocket, he ſaw them and drawing his hand back with much ſeeming horror, he fell into ſtrong convulſion fits, in which he continued an hour. Some time after this, his father ſtill wiſhing to overcome the antipathy, reſolved to try the ſame experiment with ſome ſilver. The ſame ſymptoms were again exhibited, only with an increaſing degree of violence, indeed ſuch violence that his father expected he would have died. Of the exiſtence of this ſtrong antipathy his father is now ſo convinced, that he will not ſuffer any farther experiments; and as many perſons, all witneſſes to the laſt trial all ſeem to agree that the repetition would in all probability be dangerous,—Nothing that is recollected of the boy can lead to account for this ſtrange averſion. In every other reſpect he is as other boys are, except being of a grave, thoughtful turn. In many things he is very acute. The father naturally feels concerned that in the progreſs of time his ſon muſt be engaged in buſineſs, and of courſe in money tranſactions. The abhorrence now continues ſo ſtrong, that he ſtill turns away when any money comes within his ſight.

On the Advantages of the Diviſion of Labour.

[From SMITH's Wealth of Nations.]

THE effects of the diviſion of labour in the general buſineſs of ſociety, will be more eaſily underſtood by conſidering in what manner it operates in ſome particular manufactures.

To take an example, therefore, from a very trifling manufacture; but one in which the diviſion of labour has been very often taken notice of, the trade of a pin-maker; a workman not educated in this buſineſs (which the diviſion of labour has rendered a diſtinct trade) nor acquainted with the machinery employed in it (to the invention of which the ſame diviſion of labour has probably given occaſion) could ſcarce, perhaps, with his utmoſt induſtry, make one pin a day, and certainly could not make twenty. But in the way in which this buſineſs is now carried on, not only the whole work is a peculiar trade, but it is divided into a number of branches, the greater part of which are likewiſe peculiar trades. One man draws out the wire, another ſtraights it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it, a fifth grinds it at the top for receiving the head; to make the head requires two or three diſtinct operations; to put it on is a peculiar buſineſs, to whiten the pins is another; it is even a trade to put them into the paper: and the important buſineſs of making a pin, is in this manner, divided into about eighteen diſtinct operations, which in ſome manufactories are all performed by diſtinct hands, though in others the ſame man will ſometimes perform two or three of them. I have ſeen a ſmall manufactory of this kind where ten men only were employed, and where ſome of them conſequently performed two or three diſtinct operations. But, though they were very poor, and therefore but indifferently accommodated with the neceſſary machinery, they could, when they exerted themſelves, make among them about twelve pounds of pins in a day. There are in a pound upwards of four thouſand pins. Each perſon, therefore, making a tenth part of forty-eight thouſand pins, might be conſidered as making four thouſand eight hundred pins in a day. But if they had all wrought ſeparately and independently, and without any of them having been educated to this peculiar buſineſs, they certainly could not each of them have made twenty, perhaps not one pin in a day; that is, certainly, not the two hundred and fortieth, perhaps not the four thouſand and eight hundredth part of what they are at preſent capable of performing, in conſequence of a proper diviſion and combination of their differ-

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 6.

St. James's November 3. His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare George Marquis of Buckingham Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

The Right Hon. William Grenville goes with the Marquis of Buckingham, his brother, to Ireland, as Secretary to the Viceroy.

The object of contention between this kingdom and France is now confirmed to have been the full and complete re eſtabliſhment of the Stadtholder, ſwerving the United Provinces from their dependent connection with France. The Court of Verſailles, finding themſelves unable to contend with the combined forces of Great Britain and Pruſſia, were only anxious, having loſt the ſubſtance to preſerve the ſhadow, and to concede what they could not retain in terms as little humiliating as poſſible to the pride of a high ſpirited nation.

In conſequence of this accomodation, the navy will be immediately brought back to its former eſtabliſhment; but the army having been reduced lower than was proper to ſerve a temporary purpoſe, the opportunity that has offered for augmenting it will not be neglected. The two additional companies to each regiment will conſiſt of ten companies inſtead of eight; but the eleventh or recruiting company will not be continued.

The four new regiments intended for India will be raiſed; that meaſure, as we obſerved on a former occaſion, being entirely unconnected with European politics.

Earl Mansfield's principal complaint is in his hands, which are ſo enfeebled, that he cannot put on his hat. His Lordſhip's mental faculties, ſo far as can be judged of from table converſation are not in the leaſt impaired.

By letters from St. Peterſburgh, we are informed, that a dreadful famine prevails in the Southern parts of Ruſſia, which has until lately been induſtriouſly concealed from public notice. Thouſands of people are to be ſeen on the roads ſouth of Muſcow, begging with the moſt piteous ſupplications for bread. This calamity has been occaſioned by the failure in the crops for three years paſt, and muſt unavoidably ſuſpend for a time the warlike operations of that Empire.

Inſtructions are given from the Admiralty that when ſome of the men of war come to be paid off, in order to reduce the marine to the peace eſta-

lishment, at the commencement of the present year, the beſt ſailors may be picked for manning the guardſhips, of which there will be ſeven at Portſmouth, five at Plymouth, and four in the river Medway. All the ſhips are of 74 guns: thoſe of higher or lower rates are to be laid up in ordinary.

The ſucceſs of the Stadtholder in Holland, the internal confuſion in the metropolis of France, and the ſubmiſſion of their Court to our demands, altogether from a combination of humiliating circumſtances, which ſink the ſpirits of the French exceedingly, muſt lower them in the opinions of other European powers, to each of whom at different times, they have held a haughty and dictatorial language.

The counter-declaration of the Court of France, from the deſire of making it as little offenſive as poſſible to the pride of that high-minded nation, is rendered extremely unexplicit and unequivocal. "The communication to the Court of London the 25th of laſt month by M. Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that Court an intention, the motives of which exiſt no longer." There is ſo much unexplained myſtery in this ſentence, that it is impoſſible to decide on the previous circumſtances between the two Courts. The declaration alluded to ought to have been produced, to know the preciſe intention of the Court of France.

If the counter-declaration be true, it could not be hoſtile; for it ſays, "The intention of his Gallick Majeſty never has been to interfere *by force* in the affairs of the United Provinces."

By a gentleman who arrived on Wedneſday from France, we are aſſured, that the diſcontent of the people was never ſo general as at preſent. The abandoning of the Dutch they conſider as a mark of humiliation to which their monarchy was never before reduced.

The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have ordered ſeveral additional boats to be employed in the river to prevent the ſmuggling of Tobacco, which has lately been carried to great exceſs.

The executors of the Duke of Rutland are the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Mansfield—The Duke's incumbrances are large.—His Grace, however, had made a ſuitable proviſion for lowering theſe incumbrances, by appropriating 12,cool. per annum for paying them off, which has been regularly done ſome years paſt, and many of them being on annuities, ſubſide of courſe on deceaſe.

CHARLESTON, January 9.

Yeſterday the houſe of repreſentatives met for the diſpatch of public buſineſs; after the uſual preliminaries the houſe adourned.

BALTIMORE, January 15.

Laſt Friday afternoon the Annapolis ſtage waggon, in croſſing Patapſco river, at Hammond's ferry, on the ice, unfortunately broke in, a few yards from the ſhore, by which caſualty the carriage and two horſes were loſt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following——The public are cautioned againſt Counterfeit Dollars, now in circulation, dated 1786; they are well executed, and may deceive a workman, if not cloſely examined. They may be known from the true, by the following marks:—On the head ſide, the noſe and mouth are larger than the true, the S in Carolus is ſmaller, and not well cut, II larger, and the L deeper in proportion, than the other letters; The figures 86 of the date, are not ſo full as the others, and are very rough cut: On the reverſe, the crown is larger, and not ſo full and deep as the true: The heads of the pillars are larger and bolder than on the true ones: The metal appears very well until rubbed, when it has a copper caſt; the weight is the ſame as the true ones.

NEW YORK, January 29.

At a Court of General Seſſions holden in and for the county of Columbia, at the Court-houſe in the town of Claverack, in the 12th year of the American Independence, the following ADDRESS was preſented to the Court, by the Grand Inqueſt of that county, after they were diſmiſſed from public duty

To the Hon. the Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions.

After diſcharging the truſt repoſed in us as Grand Jurors, with attention and we hope with fidelity, we cannot help availing ourſelves of the occaſion of our being thus convened, to declare our ſentiments, upon a ſubject of the firſt magnitnde, to our country.

The preſervation of the Union of theſe States, (effected after a ſtruggle ſcarcely paralleled in the annals of mankind, and attended with the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure) we conceive to be a duty incumbent on every citizen of America—With pleaſure, therefore, do we view a form of Fæderal Government, calculated to anſwer this ſalutary purpoſe now ſubmitted for their adoption. On this momentous occaſion, impelled by a zeal for the proſperity of our country, we think it our duty to bear this public teſtimony of our approbation of a meaſure which appears to us to have been dictated by the ſame generous ſpirit of liberty, which has brought about the revolution; and which, formed under the auſpices of ſome of the moſt ſtrenuous and illuſtrious aſſertors, both in the cabinet and in the field, of the independence of the United States of America, has in our opinion every ſafe-guard which human foreſight can ſuggeſt, to perpetuate to our poſterity the bleſſings of freedom; and which we conceive has regulated the diſtinct rights of each ſtate, and the individual rights of the citizens of the United States, with an enlarged view to the great objects of public tranquility, public union, and the proſperity of the whole.

Henry Livingſton, Eſq. Foreman.

Cornelius S Miller, Ed. Chinn, Peter Sharp, Peter Pulver, John Silveſter, John Thurſton, Eliſha Gilbert, Elihu Phinney, Jaſiah Warner, James Rooſevelt, Abraham Hoadbridge, John Kenney, Abraham I. Van Vleck, Gaius Dean, Eleazer Spencer, D. V. Schaack.

A letter from a gentleman at Poughkeepſie to his friend in Albany, dated January 10, ſays, "It is with inexpreſſible ſatisfaction I inform you, that there is a great probability of a majority of the aſſembly of this ſtate being in favour of the new Conſtitution.—Cato and the Rough Hewer are both here, using their utmoſt endeavours to create jealouſy among the people—but, happy for the State, the people well know from what principle their extreme anxiety proceeds——their conduct has given ocular demonſtration to the world, that ſelf intereſt, the baſeſt motive that can diſgrace a ſtateſman, is all they have in view".

LANSINGBURGH, Jan. 22.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11, the dwelling houſe of Mr. John Houſe, about four miles ſouth of this town, accidentally took fire: The family were all in bed, and unfortunately did not awake until the fire was too far advanced to be extinguiſhed; its roaring, however, awakened a perſon who alarmed the family. Mr Houſe, in endeavouring to get his family ſafe out, was overpowered with the fire at the door ſo that he was forced to let his child fall, and fell himſelf acroſs the under door, and there would have periſhed had not a perſon without drew him from the flames. The child, about nine years old, was burnt to death; Mr Houſe was ſo ſeverely burnt that his recovery is doubtful. All their goods of every kind, grain and other proviſions, were entirely conſumed, even to the ſhoes of their feet.

PORTSMOUTH, Janury 8.

Several antifederal characters, from the eaſtern parts of Maſſachuſetts, paſſed through this town yeſterday, on their way to join the Convention, to be holden at Boſton this week, for the purpoſe of ratifying or rejecting the new Conſtitution; they appeared to be "heavy laden" with their *inſtructions of oppoſition*,—but we hope our federal brethern will be prepared for them. Some of theſe characters are *little* indeed; but they have *paws*—and it is conjectured, that ſome of them have ingenuity enough to let their *paws riſe or fall* according as they feel the *intellectual ſparks of genuine anti-federalism* operating within. Their *ſentimental powers* are only

great—and the eſſence of their oppoſition will all ſettle in the lofty word, 'Nay'.

BOSTON, January 31.

The Convention have diſcuſſed the Conſtitution as far as the fifth article, and it is expected the grand queſtion of ratification or rejection will come on in the beginning of next week.

We are happy to inform the public, that his excellency JOHN HANCOCK Eſq. Preſident of the Convention, has ſo far recovered his health as to be able to give his attendance at that honorable body.

An account of a remarkable large Elm Tree, lately cut at Dedham.

At the deſire of Mr. Elliot, Snuff maker, an Elm Tree, which grew near the houſe of Mr. John Wilſon, about a mile from the meeting houſe in the firſt pariſh in Dedham, was cut down a few weeks ago. Mr. Elliot purchaſed ſome part of the trunk for the purpoſe of making ſnuff-mortars. The trunk afforded three tons and a half of timber. The remainder of the tree was cut for fire-wood, and produced nine cords, as appeared from exact menſuration, after it was cut a proper length to burn on the hearth. The tree was probably about double the age of the owner, who is near 80 years old. About twelve inches from the ſurface, ſeveral ſcars were found, in ſawing it, made by bullets ſhot into it, and cut out by Mr. Wilſon between ſixty and ſeventy years ago. It was ſuppoſed to be the largeſt tree within twenty miles of the place where it grew.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION, January 21.

The 8th ſection of art. I. containing the POWERS OF CONGRESS, being read,

Gen. Brooks ſaid, this article contained more matter than any one yet read; and he wiſhed to know, whether there is not to be ſome general reſtrictions to the general articles.

Hon. Mr King. Mr. Preſident, it is painful to me, to obtrude my ſentiments on the Convention ſo frequently. However, Sir, I conſole myſelf with the idea that my motives are as good as thoſe of more able gentlemen, who have remained ſilent. Sir, this is a very important clauſe, and of the higheſt conſequence to the future fortune of the people of America. I intend not any elaborate diſcuſſion of the ſubject—I ſhall only offer thoſe conſiderations which have influenced my mind in favour of the article; in the hope that it may tend to reconcile gentlemen to it—It ſhall not be with a view of advancing any particular knowledge of mine;—For ſuch is not my intention. Hitherto we have conſidered the conſtruction of the general government—we now come, Sir, to the conſideration of the powers with which that government ſhall be cloathed. The introduction to the conſtitution, is in theſe words, "*We the people, &c.*" The language of the Confederation, is "*We the States, &c.*" The latter is a mere federal government of ſtates: Thoſe, therefore, that aſſemble under it have no power to make laws to apply to individuals of the ſtates confederated: And the attempts to make laws for collective ſocieties neceſſarily leave a diſcretion whether to comply with them or not. In no inſtance has there been ſo frequent deviations from firſt principles, as in the neglect or refuſal to comply with the requiſitions of general governments for the collection of monies. In the ancient governments this has been a principal defect. In the United Provinces of the Netherlands it has been conſpicuouſly ſo. A celebrated political writer—I mean *John De Witt*, formerly Penſioner of Holland, ſays, that in the confederacy of 1570, though the articles were declared equally binding on the ſeveral provinces, yet any one had it in its power to comply with the requiſitions of the generality, or not; and ſome of the provinces, taking advantage of this diſcretionary power, never paid any thing. During forty years of their war with Spain, the province of Holland paid 58 parts of an hundred of all the expences thereof. Two or three of the provinces never ſo much as paſſed a reſolution to pay any thing, and *De Witt* ſays that two of them paid not a ſingle guilder. What was the conſequence? In one inſtance Holland compelled a neighbouring province to comply with the requiſitions by marching a force into it. This was a great inſtance of uſurpation made in the time of a war. The prince of Orange, and the generality found that they could not continue the war in this manner. What was to be done? They were obliged to reſort to the expedient of *doubling* the ordinary requiſitions on the ſtates. Some of the provinces were prevailed upon to *grant* theſe requiſitions fully, in order to induce Holland to do the ſame. She ſeeing the other ſtates appearing thus forward, not only *granted* theſe requiſitions but paid them. The others did not. Thus was a ſingle province obliged to bear almoſt the whole burden of the war. And one hundred years after, the accounts of this war were unſettled. What was the reaſon? Holland had but one voice in the States General. That voice was feeble when oppoſed to the reſt. This fact is true. And the hiſtory of our own country is a melancholy proof of the ſame truth. Maſſachuſetts has paid while other ſtates have been delinquent. How was the war carried on with paper money? Requiſitions on the ſtates for that money were made. Who paid them? Maſſachuſetts and a few others. A requiſition of 29,000,000 dollars was quotaed on Maſſachuſetts, and it was paid. This State has paid in her propertion of the old money; how comes it then that gentlemen have any of this money by them? Becauſe other ſtates have ſhamefully neglected to pay their quotas. Do you aſk for redreſs? You are ſcoffed at. The next requiſition was for 11,000,000 of dollars, 6,000,000 of which were to be paid in facilities, the reſt in ſilver money for diſcharging the intereſt of the national debt. If the legiſlatures found a difficulty in paying the hard money, why did they not pay the paper? Only 1,200,000 dollars have been paid,---and ſix ſtates have not paid a farthing of it. [*After mentioning another requiſition equally diſregarded*, Mr. King *ſaid*] Two ſtates have not paid a ſingle farthing from the moment they ſigned the confederation to this day, if my documents are to be depended on, and they are open to the inſpection of all. Now, Sir, what faith is to be put in requiſitions on the ſtates for monies to pay our domeſtic creditors, and diſcharge our foreign debts---for monies lent in the day of difficulty and diſtreſs—Sir, experience proves, as well as any thing can be proved, that no dependance can be placed on ſuch requiſitions.—What method can we deviſe to compel the delinquent ſtates to pay their quotas.—Sir, I know of none. Laws to be effective, therefore, muſt be laid on individuals. Sir, it is objected to the propoſed conſtitution, the power is too great, and by this conſtitution is to be ſacred.—But if the want of power, is a defect in the old confederation, there is a fitneſs and propriety in adopting what is here propoſed, which gives the neceſſary power wanted—Congreſs now have power to call for what monies, and in what proportion they pleaſe, but they hava no power to compel a compliance therewith. It is an objection in ſome gentlemen's minds that Congreſs ſhould poſſeſs the power of the purſe and the ſword. But, Sir, I would aſk, whether every government is not poſſeſſed of this power, and the ſecurity of the people lies in their having in. The firſt revenue will be raiſed from impoſt, to which there is no objection; the next from the exciſes; and if theſe are not ſufficient, direct taxes muſt be laid. Sir, my intention in riſing was to ſay, that if we mean to ſupport an efficient federal government, the old confederation being inadequate thereto, the propoſed conſtitution is the only one that can be ſubſtituted.

PROVIDENCE, January 26.

The following Extract from the journals of Congress is inserted by particular request, for the information of all concerned.

Monday, October 22 1787.

On the Report of a Committee, consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. King, Mr. Dana, Mr. Maddison and Mr. Cook, to whom was referred a letter of the secretary at war of the 26th of April last,

Resolved, That a Million of Acres of Land, to be bounded East by the seventh range of Townships, South by the Land contracted for by Cutler and Sergeant, and to extend North as far as the Ranges of Townships, and Westward so far as to include the above Quantity; also a Tract, to be bounded as follows, beginning at the Mouth of the River Ohio, thence up the Mississippi to the River Au Vause, thence up the same until it meets a West Line from the Mouth of the Little-Wabash, thence easterly with the said West Line to the Great Wabash, thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, be reserved and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the military Bounties due to the late Army; and that no locations, other than for the said bounties, be permitted within the said Tract, untill they shall be fully satisfied.

That the Secretary at War take measures for ascertaining the existing claims for such bounties, and that the geographer proceed to have the same surveyed under the direction of the Secretary at War, agreeable to the terms upon which they have been promised.

From the NEWPORT HERALD.

Mr. Edes,

The following is a matter of such curiosity that I wish you to communicate it to the public, and would be much obliged to any gentleman who breeds cattle, or others in this country, who may be acquainted from their observation with facts to establish the truth respecting it, that they would favour the public through the channel of your or some other news-paper, and oblige a

LANDHOLDER.

An account of the Free Martin, by Mr. John Hunter, F. R S Inserted in the Philosophical transactions

HERMAPHRODITES in general, seem to be casual and anomalous productions, or *lusus naturæ*: but in the *Bovine* race as we learn for the first time in this paper, nature, for some reason best known to herself, in the mysterious process of generation, seems to follow a regular system in the production of an hermaphrodite. It seems that if a cow bring forth twins that are both bull-calves, each becomes respectively a perfect bull, or cow; but on the contrary if a cow produce two calves, one of which is bull calf, the other apparently a cow; though the bull calf becomes a perfect bull, the other is a kind of hermaphrodite, unfit for propagation. The animal at least is not known to breed; never shews the least inclination for the bull; nor does the bull take any notice of it. This hermaphrodite is called the *Free-Martin*. It has the teats and external female parts of a cow: in other respects it exhibits an unequal mixture of both sexes; in which, at least in three instances, here described by the author, the female is predominant. It resembles those imperfect or mutilated animals, the ox or spayed heifer, in form and other particulars. It is much larger than either the bull or cow; its horns are likewise larger, being similar to those of an ox, whom it resemble, in its bellow or voice.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in Philadelphia, Jan. 12

"I congratulate you on the adoption of the new Constitution by the state of Georgia—Our's you may be assured, will follow their example as soon as the Convention meets, which will be early in the spring. Our Legislature is now sitting, and on Wednesday next will fix the day.

Mr. Meigs,

THE remarks upon the conduct of the minority in our late convention in your paper of the 4th instant are very just; those gentlemen have shewn to the world that the public good was their principal aim, by their chearfulness in submitting to the decisions of the majority: and yet some of the tools of the "obstinate and unprincipled minority of Pennsylvania" affect to view their conduct in a different light, and wish to persuade the public that both minorities agree in principles, and if circumstances permitted, would do so in practice. The following paragraph appeared in a newspaper printed in Philadelphia by Eleazar Oswald:—"A correspondent observes that the minority of the convention of Connecticut is very great considering the circumstances attending the business in that state. In the first place, before the people could possibly have time scarcely to read the new constitution, they were compelled to sign their approbation of it, or be posted in a black list: and to prevent their obtaining any light upon this all important subject all their newspapers were muffled: nothing but sophistical, abusive and fallacious performances in favour of it could be published. The election of the convention was precipitated, and care taken to get the tools of the *well born* into that body. The convention sat but a few days to prevent discussion: and from a paragraph in one of their newspapers, that they precipitated the grand question, dreading the operation of some pamphlets said to be introduced into that state by the honorable *Samuel Adams* It is to be observed that the manners of these good people are very plain. They have no constitution, but are entirely governed by their *usuages*. They are as perfectly ignorant of the science of government as possible. They have been told by their leaders it is an excellent form of government, given from heaven, and they have believed it: but when they find they have been deceived, that it is a deep conspiracy (and we are told the opposition increases daily) they will be the foremost in standing forth in defence of their liberties."—Did you ever see so scandalous a paragraph, or so many falsehoods in so small a compass? Not only the members of the late respectable convention, but every man in the state, and even the government itself is insulted. Let Pennsylvania boast of equal energy in government—let her shew more peaceable, orderly, and happy citizens under her Constitution, if she can. but the "Independent Gazetteer" does not contain the sense of Pennsylvania, but only the virulent effusions of the dying anti-federal party, those who seem determined to struggle as long as any life remains, and have not yet done cribbing against the constitution, though it is so long since the state adopted it. That paper is conducted by a man who was indebted to this state for his daily bread for some time before the revolution, and generally contains as *hot stuff* as ever ran from his *stills* in New-Haven, and the writers in it are said to be men who have every thing to hope and nothing to fear from a change of circumstances. If this is the case it is no wonder they use every art to create confusion, and do not hesitate to violate truth itself to accomplish their purposes. Such conduct is pitiful and mean: but it is infinitely more so that they do not confine themselves to their own state, but endeavour to foment sedition also in

CONNECTICUT

The appointment of a state convention was the order of the day in the legislature of New York on Thursday last.

The convention of Massachusetts were to determine the important question on Tuesday last, and from some well authenticated circumstances it is probable there will be as large a majority in favour of the excellent constitution under their consideration, as could be expected by those who reflect that Massachusetts, like Pennsylvania, has long been rent into two parties, and that the principal question in each state has been, not the merit or the demerit of the CONSTITUTION. but, shall the Constitutionalist. or the Republicans, the Shayites or the Enemies to Anarchy prevail?

On Tuesday at eight o'clock in the morning the mercury in the College thermometer, of Farenheit's construction, had descended to four degrees below cypher. The cold increased till the mercury fell to six degrees below 0 at ten o'clock, there it was stationary, and then rose to four below 0 at eleven. It did not reach cypher untill two, P. M. and at half after three it had ascended to two degrees above 0, which was the highest altitude of the day. At four it began to decend, and came down again to cypher by sunset. At 9 o'clock in the evening, it was 2½ below 0. At sunrise yesterday morning it was 3¾ below.